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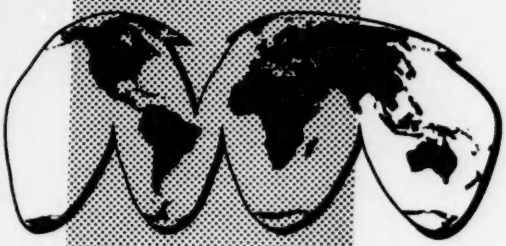

LABOR *developments* ABROAD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner

September 1963

This publication provides a brief roundup of information concerning recent labor developments in foreign countries. The material is based on unclassified reports from United States labor attaches, labor reporting officers, and the foreign and domestic press. Items pertaining to the U.S.S.R. and countries of similar political orientation are based chiefly on information from the press and publications of those countries, without verification or evaluation of the material presented. The publication is prepared by the Division of Foreign Labor Conditions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

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MEASUREMENT OF PRICE LEVELS AND PURCHASING POWER OF CURRENCIES IN LATIN AMERICA, 1960-62

Further progress in efforts to develop measures which permit the comparison of domestic price levels among 19 nations in the South American and Central American region was reported by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) in its recent publication, A Measurement of Price Levels and Purchasing Power of Currencies in Latin America, 1960-62 (Mar del Plata, Argentina, May 1963). The study aimed to provide a common denominator for use in comparing and aggregating national income data of individual countries of the region. It was also conducted to facilitate the formulation of plans or proposals for economic integration, such as those undertaken or contemplated by the Central American countries, or by countries included in the Latin American Free Trade Area. Existing exchange rates in use by countries in the Latin American region were not regarded as adequate to measure intraregional domestic price levels, since they evolved through international transactions which played, at best, minor roles in domestic price determinations.

The preliminary work for the study was begun by ECLA in 1958 with a pilot study in Brazil and Chile, to determine the types of durable goods available in Latin America, and the manner in which certain technical moves, such as identification and pricing of items, could be accomplished. Further exploratory work in other countries of the region continued in 1959 and 1960, resulting in an interim report on comparative prices and purchasing power of currencies in 10 Latin American countries. This study was presented at the 9th session of ECLA in May 1961.1/

The diversity of factors inherent in intertemporal and particularly interarea spatial price comparisons encumbered the selection of a method to facilitate the development of purchasing power equivalents for Latin American currencies. Several approaches to the subject are discussed in the 1960-62 report and their strengths and weaknesses evaluated. The base for price comparisons adopted for the study was one of common quantity weights, an unweighted regional average of per capita quantities of goods and services consumed in each of the countries surveyed. The common quantity eventually arrived at consisted of 463 foods and services and 87 investment items.

The use of specific products as a common means throughout the region to determine the relative purchasing power of currencies presented problems of its own. For example, equivalence in quality and quantity of items priced in different countries had to be reasonably assured; the points at which pricing should be made to reflect final sale for instance, at retail price before use

1/ Published as "Comparative Pieces and Purchasing Power of Currencies in Selected Latin American Countries," Caracas, May 1961 (U. N. document number E/CN. 12/589).

or consumption had to be selected; and a determination had to be made of what proportion of the prices for an item should be obtained in working class districts and what proportion in other districts, particularly in relation to many durable and nondurable consumer items.

Estimation of quantity weights, necessary to determine the relative importance of items, was carried out in three stages and is described in the text as follows (pp. 68-69):

1. "An evaluation of the personal or governmental expenditure for each item in each country was made on the basis of national accounting data, family living studies, import or production statistics, or governmental budgets.

2. The prices already collected in each country were divided into categories of roughly corresponding expenditure value...in order to provide quantity figures for each item in each country.

3. The quantity figures for each item were summed up regionally in order to provide averages of the quantities consumed in the region."

Modifications in the use of this method were necessary for certain items and commodity groups and were noted in the text.

The resulting quantity weights for general expenditure groups in June 1960 are shown in the following tabulation:

Expenditure sector and group	Weights (in percent)
Total expenditures.....	100.0
Consumer expenditures, total.....	86.8
Food.....	32.7
Beverages.....	3.4
Tobacco.....	1.4
Clothing, textiles..	10.7
Housing.....	16.3
Transport, communications.....	3.5
Personal care.....	5.4
Recreation.....	3.1
Government services.	10.3
Fixed investment total	13.2
Construction.....	6.4
Producers equipment.	4.6
Transport equipment.	2.2

The overall results of the survey were expressed in "parity exchange rates" which relate the purchasing power of a unit of currency of one country to the purchasing power of standard currency units of other countries. With the Mexican peso as the unit of measurement, it was found that twice as many Brazilian cruzieros were required to equal the purchasing power of one peso in June 1962 as were required in June 1960; half again as many Argentine pesos; but only 15 percent more Chilean escudos. When The Panamanian balboa was used as a unit of comparison, both the cruziero and Argentine peso fared worse; the escudo retained about the same relationship.

To determine the relative level of prices in the various countries, parity (official) exchange rates and free market rates were compared.

When these rates are compared for countries in the South American area and those in the Central American and Caribbean area independently of one another for 1960, no appreciable divergency between the rates existed. However, when parity and free market rates for Central American countries are compared in terms of South American currencies, free market rates exceed parity rates by 25 to 45 percent---indicating proportionally higher price levels in the Central American area. Countries not conforming to this pattern were Mexico, whose pattern of exchange rates more closely resembled those of South American countries; Chile, whose pattern was more akin to those of the Central American Republics; and Venezuela, whose parity rates had no resemblance to free market rates for any country in Latin America. In 1962, the situation of Central American countries remained virtually unchanged from that in 1960--prices were still generally 25 to 45 percent higher than those in South America. In South America, devaluation of currencies by some nations caused variations in the 1960 intercountry relationships.

Purchasing power equivalents are examined by major expenditure group. While the overall parity exchange rate of the Argentine peso in terms of the Mexican peso was 6.1 in 1960, it is interesting to note that only 4.79 pesos were required in Argentina to buy an amount of food costing one peso in Mexico; the purchasing power equivalent for clothing and textiles in Argentina was 5.68 to 1 Mexican peso. On the other hand, the purchasing equivalent for fixed investment (construction, producers' equipment, and transport equipment) for Argentina in relation to Mexico was 9.21 to 1. Purchasing power equivalents covering 12 major expenditure groups are tabulated for all nations in the survey; relating these countries' currencies to the Mexican peso and the Panamanian balboa. A similar index of price relatives is provided on the basis of free market rates.

The price structures of the countries surveyed are analyzed in considerable detail, also. Comparison of price relatives for major categories of expenditures is accomplished through index numbers derived by obtaining purchasing power equivalents for items and groups of items within individual countries (a country's expenditures for individual items were compared with average expenditures for such items, covering all countries) and relating these equivalents to the parity exchange rates (based on the Mexican peso) of each of the countries to which they applied.2/ This method provides a means of showing (a) dis-

2/ The results should not be interpreted as independent measures of price change between 1960 and 1962, except for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, since these countries were the only ones for which independent price collections for all items were made in the 2 years. For other countries, use was made of consumer price indexes, wholesale price indexes of building materials, and specially computed indexes for prices of imported equipment, to arrive at either the 1960 or 1962 figure.

pension of price levels for different items in a particular country, and (b) the comparative price structure for similar items in all the countries concerned. The analysis, in general, indicated that consumer items, particularly food products, were less expensive in the South American area, and that investment items were cheaper in Central America and Caribbean countries.

Of at least equal interest to U.S. readers of this report is the inclusion of an inquiry into methods for providing a comparison of domestic price levels in Latin America and the United States, and an analysis of the findings which resulted.

The insuperable problem of equating living conditions in Latin America as a whole with those in the United States led to the selection of seven cities (Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, Caracas, Santiago, Mexico City, Lima, and Montevideo) to represent the Latin American cities in the survey. Houston and Los Angeles were chosen for the United States, in part because of the opinion that in these cities living and buying conditions were most similar to those prevailing in the selected cities of Latin America.

A quantity of goods and services representative of the buying habits and consumer preferences in both the Latin American and United States cities could not be determined, despite the reduced scope of the survey. It was decided to proceed with the study using "a set of data which would reflect the cost of a typical Latin American basket of goods and services." Data on government services were omitted because of their dissimilarity in the two regions. Domestic service and construction costs were also omitted. The weights given the various commodities were developed similarly to those used in the regional study--an average of per capita quantities consumed in six of the seven Latin American countries (Uruguay excluded) in which the cities included in the survey are located.

Although the results did not provide parity exchange rates, the authors believed that they did, with reasonable accuracy, indicate the cost of a given collection of goods and services in selected Latin American cities and in Houston and Los Angeles. Within this framework, an analysis is made of price relatives of major categories of commodities for these cities. Free market rates are also used in these comparisons.

The general conclusion to this analysis is that domestic purchasing power of Latin American currencies, with the exception of the bolivar, appears to be considerably undervalued when free market rates are used to express these currencies in terms of the United States dollar.--United Nations Publication.

BELGIUM

Wage and Supplementary Benefit Increases. The average hourly earnings of Belgian industrial workers rose 17 percent between October 1958 and October 1962, according to a recently published study by the National Institute of Statistics of the Belgian Ministry of Economic Affairs. The earnings of women workers still average less than those of men, although their earnings have risen 21 percent compared to 16 percent for men. The average gross hourly wage for men was 38 Belgian francs (US$0.76) in October 1962, compared to BFr.22.6 (US$0.45) for women. The average hourly rate for both men and women was BFr.35 (US$0.70).

During the 4-year period, miners had the lowest percent increase (11 percent) among all the groups sampled by the Institute, with the exception of the hosiery workers. They still belong to the highest paid groups, however, averaging BFr.42.8 (US$0.87) an hour in October 1962. The oil workers received the highest pay, BFr.53.5 (US$1.07) an hour. Hourly earnings in the cement industry averaged BFr.44.3 (US$0.885); in the steel and iron industry, BFr.45 (US$0.90); in the automobile industry, BFr.46.1 (US$0.93); and in the shipyards, BFr.48 (US$0.96). The earnings of shirt and undergarment workers, canned food processors, pastry makers, and cigar, hosiery, and leather workers were below BFr.25 (US$0.50) an hour.

Table 1. Belgium: Average gross hourly earnings of industrial workers, by broad industry group and sex, 1958-62

(In Belgian francs[1/])

Industry group	Oct. 1958	Oct. 1959	Oct. 1960	Apr. 1961	Oct. 1961	Apr. 1962	Oct. 1962
All industries:							
Male	32.51	32.98	34.16	34.57	35.14	36.34	37.84
Female	18.58	19.13	20.00	20.57	21.10	22.10	22.55
Male and female	29.75	30.24	31.36	31.84	32.40	33.58	34.92
Mining (male)	38.63	39.36	39.72	39.90	40.81	42.13	42.81
Manufacturing:							
Male	31.60	32.20	33.30	34.14	34.63	36.02	37.15
Female	18.58	19.13	20.00	20.57	21.10	22.10	22.55
Male and female	27.91	28.56	29.59	30.51	31.01	32.32	33.33
Construction (male)	30.42	30.72	32.76	32.55	33.17	33.68	36.87

1/ 50 Belgian francs=US$1.

Source: Brussels, Belgium Ministry of Economic Affairs, National Institute of Statistics, Bulletin de Statistique, February 1963, p. 324.

Table 2. Belgium: Index of hourly earnings of industrial workers, by broad industry group and sex, 1958-62

(1958=100, in Belgian francs[1/])

Industry group	Oct. 1959	Oct. 1960	Apr. 1961	Oct. 1961	Apr. 1962	Oct. 1962
All industries:						
Male	101	105	106	108	112	116
Female	103	108	111	114	119	121
Male and female	102	105	107	109	113	117
Mining (male)	102	103	103	106	109	111
Manufacturing:						
Male	102	105	108	110	114	118
Female	103	108	111	114	119	121
Male and female	102	106	109	111	116	119
Construction (male)	101	108	107	109	111	121

1/ 50 Belgian francs=US$1.

Source: Belgium, Ministry of Economic Affairs, National Institute of Statistics, Bulletin de Statistique, February 1963, p. 324.

According to a recent study of the Federation of Belgian Industries (FIB), improvements made in 1963 in fringe benefits have added about 2 percent to the supplementary wage bill of employers for wage earners and just under 1 percent to that for salaried employees. The study states that, from 1962 to 1963, the employers' expenditures for supplementary payments to wage earners rose from approximately 35 percent of the total wage to 37 percent and the costs for supplementary payments to salary earners from 28 percent to 29 percent. These increases were due to higher employer payments for family allowances, old-age and survivors' insurance, and sick pay. The social security taxes paid by white-collar workers, on the other hand, went up only 0.05 percent and those of blue-collar workers 0.2 percent. By type of benefit, employers contributed the following percentages of the total wage bill for blue-collar and white-collar workers, respectively:

Wage and salary supplement 1/	Blue-collar workers	White-collar workers
All supplements, total	37.00	29.15
Social security2/	18.95	14.65
Vacation	8.00	8.00

Tabulation--Continued

Wage and salary supplement 1/	'Blue-collar workers	'White-collar workers
Workman's compensation.....	3.70	1.00
Holiday.....	4.50	4.00
Sick leave.....	1.35	1.00
Other paid days off.....	.50	.50

1/ Listed fringe benefits exclude minor items such as workers' rail commutation tickets.

2/ Because of salary ceilings affecting some types of social security contributions, these are not synonymous with rate of payment.

Source: Federation of Belgian Industries.

DENMARK

New Legislation Implements Stabilization Policy. In February 1963, the Government submitted to the Danish Folketing (Parliament) a comprehensive economic program in the form of 12 basic and 3 complementary bills aimed at controlling wages, prices, and profits. Dates of adoption were March 12 and 15, 1963. The legislation was based upon the findings of an Economic Council, composed of representatives of the Government, private employers, labor, and other economic groups. (See Labor Developments Abroad, December 1962, p. 8, and January-March 1963, p. 5.) The Economic Council was formed in August 1962 as an initial step in the establishment of a new stabilization policy.

In its first report to the Government, submitted late in 1962, the Council's Executive Board urged employers and labor organizations to limit wage and salary increases to the lowest paid groups. As an alternative, the board recommended that the parties defer negotiations while the Government, the organizations representing the major economic groups, and the country's political leaders sought to agree upon a national income policy designed to avoid a balance-of-payments crisis and a cutback in industrial activity and employment. The spokesmen of the major groups agreed with the executive board and the Government on the need for a general solution to the problem of income increases along the recommended lines, but management and labor rejected the proposal to postpone collective bargaining. Since neither the direct negotiations between the Danish Employers' Association and the Danish Federation of Trade Unions, nor voluntary conciliation and conferences of the Prime Minister with the top negotiators of management and labor and the chief spokesmen of the leading opposition parties were successful, the threat appeared that strikes and lockouts announced in advance would begin upon expiration of the current collective contracts March 1, 1963.

Meanwhile, the Economic Council's Executive Board submitted its second report, showing that from 1955-62 incomes of employers and self-employed persons had increased 88 percent; of skilled labor and women, 70 percent; unskilled labor,

66 percent; Government employees, 71 percent; officials, 55 percent; and farmers, 27 percent. Officials of the Ministry of Economic Affairs prepared additional data to serve as a basis for a single-package solution to the problem of income increases in 1963.

The legislative package, with a number of changes, extended the expiration date of current collective agreements for a 2-year period. It provided that wage and salary adjustments to changes in the cost-of-living, formerly based on an index which included both direct and indirect taxes, would be based on a new index which excludes both these taxes.

For 1963-64, an amount of 68 million Danish Kroner (the equivalent of about US$9,860,000) is to be used to increase the lowest wages fixed by collective bargaining. It is envisaged that the lowest wages established outside of collective agreements will be increased correspondingly. The 68 million Kroner figure reportedly corresponds to 1.25 percent of the total wage bill under collective agreements. For 1964-65, the law stipulates a limit of 139 million Kroner (roughly US$20 million)--or 2.50 percent of the total wage bill--for general wage increases within the framework of collective agreements. Through voluntary arbitration, it was decided that the 1963 increases would be applied primarily to salaries of lower paid employees and women, in order to narrow the difference in escalation payments to men and women. Vacation and holiday pay is to be increased slightly. In 1964, some limited income increases for most hourly-paid wage and salary earners are to be provided.

Likewise, for State civil servants, 8 million Danish Kroner (about US$1,116,000) are to be appropriated in 1963-64 to increase salaries of low paid workers and in 1964-65, 55 million Kroner (approximately US$7,975,000) are to be available for general wage and salary increases. The Minister of the Interior is to assure that the compensation of muicipal civil servants keeps up with the general trend of wages.

In the field of social security, the sickness allowances payable daily are to be increased 10 percent in 1963-64, and 15 percent in 1964-65. At the same time, the premiums to be paid by employers and employees for this purpose are to be increased by 33 percent and 25 percent in these respective periods. An amount of 51 million Danish Kroner (about US$7,395,000) is to be used to increase old-age pensions and pensions to disabled persons in 1963-64. This is expected to make possible an increase corresponding to the rise in the lower wage brackets. For 1964-65, the increase in pensions is to be determined by the increase decided upon for these brackets, within the 139 million Kroner limit established for general wage increases.

In addition to these wage and social security measures, prices and profits were generally frozen. Profits are not to be increased in terms of absolute amounts; price increases may be justified only on the basis of rising raw material or

transportation costs and by wage increases which correspond to those permissible under the new legislation. These particular controls are intended to prevent the use of upward wage trends as an argument in support of higher prices. The absolute amount of dividend payments is also to be frozen for the 2-year period of the program.--U.S. Embassy, Copenhagen.

SPAIN

Spanish Labor Force Changes. The accompanying table, recently published by the Council for the National Economy of Spain, shows the changes in the distribution of the labor force at intervals from 1900-62.

The table also indicates the growth in the industrial and service sectors, which has been most notable since 1950, registered an increase of 1,723,000. During the same period, agricultural employment decreased by 534,000 workers. In 1962, agricultural employment represented 40 percent of the total labor force, and industrial and service employment, 33 and 27 percent, respectively.--U.S. Embassy, Madrid.

SWEDEN

Favorable Effects of Labor Market Policy. Bertil Olsson, Director General of the Royal Labor Market Board, stated in the March issue of Arbetsmarknaden, a Labor Market Board publication, that Sweden's labor policies regarding the creation of jobs has proved successful in a period of slackening international business activity. Although the demand for labor in several provinces was 10 to 20 percent below normal during the winter of 1962-63, Mr. Olsson estimated that the various labor market programs and their indirect effects had created jobs for about 50,000 people.

Spain: Distribution of the labor force, selected years, 1900-62

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	Agriculture		Industry		Service	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1900.....	4,558	69.5	998	15.2	994	15.3
1910.....	4,220	66.6	1,034	16.3	1,079	17.1
1920.....	4,548	59.0	1,668	21.6	1,483	19.4
1930.....	4,627	54.0	2,086	24.3	1,858	21.7
1940.....	4,780	51.9	2,211	24.0	2,215	24.1
1950.....	5,271	49.6	2,708	25.5	2,641	24.9
1958.....	5,091	45.7	3,117	28.0	2,918	26.3
1960.....	4,848	41.7	3,687	31.7	3,099	26.6
1961.....	4,813	41.0	3,801	32.4	3,107	26.5
1962.....	4,737	40.1	3,888	32.9	3,184	26.9

Note: Because of rounding, sums of the percentages may not add to totals.

Approximately 10,000 jobs were provided in building construction, through additional loans for residential construction, release of private industry's anticyclical investment reserve funds, and increased public investment. Public orders and release of anticyclical investment funds saved the jobs of a few thousand metal workers in the machine industries. An increase in export guarantees and special governmental measures to aid the shipyards saved the jobs of other workers. Fifteen thousand men were employed in emergency public works programs, largely roadbuilding and forestry work. Moreover, 14,000 persons were being restrained under Government-sponsored programs in March 1963, as compared to 12,000 in March 1962.

Mr. Olsson noted that the success of these employment creating measures was facilitated by a policy of easy money--low interest rates and readily available credits--"thus indicating what smooth coordination of financial, monetary, credit, and labor market policies have done for us in preventing unemployment."

The anticyclical investment reserve funds, which were released for the first time during the recession of 1958-59 and a second time in 1962 to forestall a downward trend, are designed to induce corporations by tax incentives (1) to set aside money in good years for future investment and to leave these funds untouched as long as the national economy is functioning satisfactorily, and (2) to use the fund for investment in accordance with official directives, when a slackening of the ecomony makes it desirable to stimulate investment.

Two kinds of tax incentives are used. First, money set aside as an investment reserve fund, which may amount to a maximum of 40 percent of the firm's annual profits, is carried on the liablilities side of the balance sheet and deducted from taxable profits. To qualify for this deduction, the corporation must deposit 46 percent of the amount it sets aside in a special noninterest-bearing account with the Riksbank, the National Bank performing functions similar to those of the Federal Reserve System in the United States. Secondly, a corporation may deduct 10 percent of a reserve fund money, used at the time and for the kind and manner of investment indicated by the Royal Labor Market Board, from taxable profits in its next income tax return.

Both tax incentives reduce national and local taxes. Should a corporation use its investment reserve fund or a part of it without due authorization, it would have to enter the sum concerned immediately as taxable income, adding a 10-percent supplement.--U.S. Embassy, Stockholm.

AFGHANISTAN

Civil Servants' Pay Increased. On April 16, the Ministry of Finance announced a 20-percent pay raise, retroactive to March 22, 1963, for civil servants of the central Government. A 20-percent increase in March 1962 was the first of five scheduled for this group of employees to raise their salaries by an eventual 100 percent during the Second Five-Year Plan (1962-66).--U.S. Embassy, Kabul.

INDIA

Hind Mazdoor Sabha Holds Eleventh Annual Convention. The Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) labor union held its 11th annual convention in Bihar, April 12-15, of this year. At the convention, HMS members elected Manohar Kotwal, secretary of the Transport and Dockworkers' Union, Bombay, to the post of secretary general, replacing Bagaram Tulpule, who had held that position for the past 7 years. The membership also elected Basawan Sinha, a Bihar Praja Socialist Party and HMS leader, to the office of president, replacing P. S. Chinnadurai.

The important items discussed included a review of events since the Chinese attack on India's borders, the possibility that Communist propaganda might creep into the proposed Afro-Asian conference which has been urged by Yugoslav and Japanese trade unions, and a desire that the Government pursue defense policies more earnestly. Resolutions passed by the members urged the Government to improve labor relations in the public sector, to implement its Code of Discipline and Industrial Truce Resolution more effectively, to amend the tax proposals so as to provide relief to the low income groups, to improve the legal protection available to discharged workers, and to improve its public housing program.--U.S. Embassy, New Delhi.

IRAQ

Restriction on Employment of Non-Iraqi Arabs To Be Relaxed. On April 27, the weekly paper of the Iraqi Confederation of Trade Unions (ICTU) announced that the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs is preparing a special bill to permit employers to hire non-Iraqi Arabs without restriction. Currently, no enterprise may legally employ foreigners, Arab or otherwise, in excess of 10 percent of its total work force and then provided only that no qualified Iraqi national is available.--U.S. Embassy, Baghdad.

ISRAEL

Israel--OAS Course on Cooperatives Opens. In May 1963, the Histadrut arranged a 4-month course on cooperatives for 30 participants

from 14 Latin American countries: Argentina, Boliva, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salavador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru. The course, the first of its type for Latin American participants, is sponsored by the Organization of American States (OAS) under a technical assistance agreement with Israel.--U.S. Embassy, Tel Aviv.

NEPAL

National Labor Organization Formed. On April 5, 1963, the central convention of the Zonal Labor Organizations (whose top officials are appointed by the Government and which includes all of the country's labor organizations), at the conclusion of its meeting in Biratnagar in the Eastern Plains, formed the national Nepal Labor Organizations (NLO). With an estimated membership of 14,000 workers, the new organization is designed to include all labor organizations comprising factory workers in each of the country's 14 political zones. As manufacturing is confined almost exclusively to this area on the Indian border, however, only the Mechi, Kosi, Bagmati, Narayani, and Bheri zones are represented. The NLO constitution provides for a central council embodying all of the committees of the 5 zonal labor organizations and an executive committee composed of 1 representative from each zonal organization, 2 persons appointed by the chairman, and a secretary and a treasurer appointed by the Government. The executive committee is expected to be the pivot of all labor unions in the country. Since the NLO constitution stipulates that only plant workers may belong to labor organizations, a special ministerial provision was made to include the Nepal Drivers' and Transport Workers' Union whose representatives had protested against being excluded. In addition to the drivers' union, the NLO affiliates include workers from primary labor councils in factories and other local unions throughout the country. The local or factory level unions are indirectly represented through district and zonal level councils.--U.S. Embassy, Kathmandu.

PAKISTAN

Labor-Management Agreement on Canal Project Signed. On May 2, 1963, a collective agreement was reached between the workers on the Trimmu-Sidhnai Link Canal project and the American firm in West Pakistan. The contract is of 1 year's duration, with a provision for continuation by mutual consent of both parties. The contract calls for 10 paid holidays for all workers. This portion of the agreement provides the same number of holidays previously granted but subsequently withdrawn by the Kaiser company. At the same time, the 10 holidays involve a greater number of paid holidays than is provided by any other foreign company. Apart from

the holiday provisions--the major obstacle in negotiating the contract--the agreement also provides for a grievance committee to settle differences concerning meals, currently subsidized by Kaiser, and poor ventilation in the living quarters built by the company.

Concessions made by labor included a promise to increase productivity by 20 percent. As a result, increased benefits to be provided by management will be geared to labor's ability to sustain this promise.--U.S. Consulate General, Lahore

AFRICA

MALI

Trade Union Center Reorganized. In accordance with a project initiated early in January 1963, Mali's leading trade union center, the Union National des Travailleurs du Mali (UNTM) is in the process of reorganizing its structure so as to consolidate its 32 national federations into 12 by the end of 1963.--U.S. Embassy, Bamako.

MAURITANIA

Labor Program Announced. On May 1, 1963, the Minister of Health, Labor, and Social Affairs, Dr. Bocar Alpha Ba, announced that the government is establishing a series of work development centers. The centers are intended to combat unemployment by developing revenue-producing public works projects, and to develop a more skilled labor force by providing vocational training and improving literacy. The Government estimates that, within 2 years, 10,000 workers will be employed on the public works projects initiated by these centers.--U.S. Embassy, Nouakchott.

RHODESIA AND NYASA, FEDERATION OF

Survey of Skills Planned. Northern Rhodesia's Ministry of Labour and Mines, R. C. Kamanga, announced early in May 1963 that his Ministry has appropriated £3000 (US$8,400) to cover the costs of a survey to determine the vocational aptitude of African students. The results of the survey, which is to be undertaken in cooperation with the Ministry of African Education, will affect the vocational programs and staffing of schools in Northern Rhodesia. Additional financial assistance is being provided by the Anglo-American Trust and the Rhodesian Selection Trust.

The survey was expected to be completed in August 1963 and is the first major step toward a much larg-

er general manpower survey of the whole territory, which economic planners believe is a basic necessity for future economic development. --U.S. Consulate General, Salisbury.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND, FEDERATION OF

Minimum Wages Increased. Late in April 1963, the Board on Wages and Conditions of Employment established a new basis for determining minimum hourly wages. As a result, starting wages will be increased significantly. Two schedules of hourly rates were established, one for area 1, which covers rail line districts from Bancroft to Lusaka; and one for area 2, covering railline districts in the Southern Province. The new hourly rates are as follows:

	Old rate	New rate
	Area 1	
Adult males.....	0.11	0.14
Adult females...	.06	.08
Young workers...	.05	.06
	Area 2	
Adult males.....	.08	.12
Adult females...	.04	.06
Young workers...	.04	.05

The rates are to apply to all industries except those which are covered by collective agreements or other statutory provisions fixing wages. Domestic servants and agricultural workers are not covered.-- U.S. Consulate General, Salisbury.

TUNISIA

Reeducational Work Center Opened. Tunisia's second Government-operated Reeducational Work Center was opened April 30, 1963, Located on a 300-acre plot about 50 miles south of Tunis, the Center is intended to be an agricultural training ground for convicted first offenders. Detainees will be taught general farming, truck-farming, tree culture, and cereal growing. A daily work schedule of 6 days per week will be followed. Remuneration will consist of 200 millimes (US$0.48) per day, half of which is to be held back to cover maintenance costs and the other half paid to the detainee in a lump sum upon his release.-- U.S. Embassy, Tunis.

COMMUNIST CHINA

Reversion to Governmental and Party Control. Thus far, in 1963, the pendulum of management policy in Chinese Communist industry has swung once more in the direction of greater centralization of control and greater authority for the Communist Party committee or cadre in each factory. This move occurred, reportedly, because the attempt made in 1961 to return factory management to technical control has been found to be unsuccessful. There were repeated conflicts between the "experts" and the cadres.

In 1958-60, the cadres had complete control of the plants. But in view of the collapse of the "great leap forward," a reversal was instituted in mid-1961, when the "experts" (including the technicians) were given greater authority than the cadres.

In instituting the new system in 1963, the regime has tried to moderate its impact by warning the political representatives not to reduce the managers' incentives for effective action and thus hinder management seriously in carrying out its functions. The regime has also tried to salvage an old policy of promoting greater cooperation among the "experts," the cadres, and the workers in what is called the "three-in-one" policy. This was designed to placate all parties and smoothes ruffled feathers, but, as the respective spheres of competence have never been clearly defined, its real motive may have been an attempt to avoid taking a public position favoring the cadres over the technicians or vice versa.

On the one hand, the regime wants technical personnel to carry out their duties under control of the political cadres. On the other hand, however, it also wants political cadres to control the industrial establishments in such a way that the incentives and good will of the technical personnel will be maintained. The regime apparently thinks that there exist respective political and technical spheres wherein cadres and technicians each may have primary influence. Political control had, however, tended to produce apathy among the technical personnel.

At the time of instituting the policy, new controls were added to the direct and effective bureaucratic control over local factory managers which in the past had been effected through rationing of financial resources (by state banks), raw materials, and transportation, and through controls over distribution of the finished product.

Moreover, some state and local industrial bureaus now have the authority to hire and fire accounting personnel directly. Where local factories still retain the right to

hire and fire these employees, such action has been made subject to higher level ratification. Accounting and auditing sections have been established in individual plants which are now independent of the plant managers. These sections are empowered to report mismanagement, inefficiency, or "deviations from the plan" directly to higher authority. As a result, the accounting and auditing sections are important elements in the control mechanism.

Direct and indirect controls over plant management by the state banks had previously been exercised by these methods: (1) short-term production loans made only when they were within state-approved credit plans, (2) warehouses checked to ensure that factories did not carry excess stocks when applying for loans, (3) loans refused or reduced and plants compelled to sell excess stocks in order to obtain production funds, (4) checks refused when drawn for unauthorized purposes or cash frozen when payrolls exceed wage fund quotas, (5) plants forced to pay wages, taxes, and loan repayments when due, through controls over the plants' bank accounts, and (6) activities of accounting units within factories kept under constant surveillance.

These methods of limiting the power of the factory managers have been moderated by giving the managers greater authority over quality control, purchase of materials, and timing of delivery.--U.S. Consulate General, Hong Kong.

MEXICO

Mexican National Border Program. A National Border Program (PRONAF) to improve social and economic conditions in the border areas of Mexico, instituted as a result of a Presidential order, was launched on January 10, 1961. The Mexican Government and the Nacional Financiera, S.A., a Government development bank roughly comparable to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the United States, signed a contract establishing the Technical Committee to approve the investment programs of PRONAF. The Committee is composed of representatives of the Mexican Treasury Department, the Banco de Mexico, S.A., the Nacional Financiera, S.A., the National Chambers of Commerce and of Industry, and the Mexican Bankers' Association.

The National Border Program was designed to achieve the following objectives in the border areas; (1) To raise substantially the standard of living by achieving maximum stability in sources of income; (2) to insure that the growth of the market represented by the border areas will bring an increase in national production and the establishment of new industrial enterprises; (3) to promote new job opportunities; (4) to make it possible for articles produced domestically to compete in the border areas in terms of price and quality; (5) to improve the cultural level of their inhabitants, with special attention to technical training; (6) to encourage tourism, and improve the supply of handicrafts from all regions of the country; (7) to improve the appearance and physical aspect of the central areas of the border cities; and (8) to extol the values of Mexican history, language, arts, and folklore, so as to attract foreign students.

Since 1961, several projects have been inaugurated and some completed. The projects so far undertaken include construction of a new bridge over the Rio Grande in Ciudad Juarez, paving roads in commercial and industrial sectors, construction of exposition and convention halls, acquiring and clearing land in downtown areas, and developmental studies and projects in cities where no actual work has yet begun.

The funds for these projects have come from the Mexican Department of the Treasury, the Bank of America, and the Banco Commercial Mexicano, with the Treasury Department having supplied two-thirds of the 183.9 million pesos made available since 1961. Almost half of the investments in 1961 and 1962 were for land acquisition, whereas in 1963, only 14 percent is expected to be used in this way.

PRONAF, with the Department of National Wealth, has established 16 zoning plans for 18 cities along

the southern and northern borders, whereby enterprises shipping their products within these border areas will receive various subsidies to encourage the development of new products and new businesses. A Commission for the Study and Promotion of the Industrialization of the Border Areas has also been created under PRONAF.--Mexican publication.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON FOREIGN LABOR AND RELATED SUBJECTS

This bibliography represents a compendium of titles of books and articles which has come to the attention of the Division of Foreign Labor Conditions during September 1963.

CANADA AND WESTERN EUROPE

BELGIUM

Belgium, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy, National Institute of Statistics. Bulletin de Statistique, January 1963.

Contains tables on prices, employment, unemployment, and strikes.

Bulletin de la Fédération des Industries Belges (FIB), March 10, 1963.

Articles describing such activities of the FIB as recruiting foreign labor, price setting, and promoting social security programs.

CANADA

Alberta, Department of Industry and Development, Alberta Bureau of Statistics. 1963 Summary of General Statistics. March 1963.

Statistics of employment, earnings, workweek, etc.

Canada, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Estimate of Labour Income, December 1962.

Tables and charts showing wage and salary earnings by industry and region, and a description of the methodology.

Canada, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Price Movements, April 1963.

Canadian consumer price indexes February-April 1963.

Francoeur, Jean. "La plus grande richesse du Québec: son capital humain," Le travail, April 1963.

Article based on a Quebec Government report dealing with present use of technical and vocational training facilities in Quebec.

ITALY

Bertinelli, Virginio. "Temi per lo sviluppo di una nuova politica del lavoro," Rassegna del Lavoro (Italian Ministry of Labor and Social Security), October 1962.

Article on the formulation of new policies to combat the effects of unemployment.

Italy, National Institute of Social Insurance. Previdenza Sociale, November-December 1962

Series of articles comparing Italy's social insurance system with those of other West European countries.

Luigi Bocconi Commercial University. Giornale degli Economisti e Annali di Economia (Milan), September-October 1962.

Articles covering Italian emigration to Brazil; demographic concepts; and Lombardy's labor market.

AFRICA

BECHUANALAND

Great Britain, Office of Commonwealth Relations. Report for the Year 1960 on the Bechuanaland Protectorate. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1963. 131 pp.

Contains statistics on population, by race, 1956; the labor force; and wages and hours.

GHANA

Ghana, Central Bureau of Statistics. Migration Statistics, 1961. Accra: Government Printing Department, August 1962. 29 pp.

IVORY COAST

France, Ministère de Coopération. République de Côte d'Ivoire; Economie et Plan de Developpement. February 1963. 81 pp.

Contains statistics on population, labor force, and education.

KENYA

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Economic Development of Kenya. Baltimore: The John Hopkins Press, 1963. 380 pp.

A chapter on social services and manpower contains information on employment, unemployment, wages, industrial relations, education, health, and housing. The book also includes statistics on population, migration, employment and unemployment, prices, cost of living, and minimum wages.

Kenya Colony and Protectorate. Report of the Labour Department, 1961. Kenya: Government Printer, 1963. 57 pp.

Contains statistics on employment, by race, sex, and industry, June 1961; by race and industry, 1960 and 1961; employment of African women, by industry, 1960 and 1961; employers, by industry and size of labor force, June 1961; employment, by occupation, 1960 and 1961; average annual earnings of males (all races), skilled, unskilled, and administrative, in agriculture and the public and private sectors; minimum and average wages, by month, in 1961, in Nairobi; consumer price index, 1959, 1960, and 1961; and registered trade unions, December 1961.

NIGERIA

Nigeria. Digest of Statistics. Lagos: Federal Office of Statistics, Vol. 12, No. 2, April 1963.

This quarterly publication includes statistics on population, by region and province; prices; employment, by region, industry, type of employer (government and nongovernment), and sex, 1959, September 1960, and December 1961; employment and average monthly earnings of colliery labor, 1938-63; and employment, by type of mining and worker, in metalliferous mining, 1938-63.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

France, Ministere de la Cooperation. Republique Malgache: Economie et Plan de Developpement. March 1962. 53 pp.

Contains statistics on population in 1961.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Louis Dupree. The Green and the Black. New York: American Universities Field Staff, Inc., 1963 (Reports Service; South Asia Series, Vol. VII, No. 5.) 29 pp.

Social and economic aspects of a coal mine in Afghanistan.

CEYLON

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Division of International Education Studies. Educational Data: Ceylon. Washington: September 1962. 7pp.

CYPRUS

Cyprus, Ministry of Finance, Statistics and Research Department. Census of Industrial Production, 1962. Vol. I. Establishment and Employment in Industry and Retail Trade. Nicosia: Government Printing Office, 1963. 53 pp.

Cyprus, Ministry of Finance, Statistics and Research Department. Census of Population and Agriculture, 1960. Vol. III. Demographic Characteristics. Nicosia: Government Printing Office, 1963. 28 pp.

Cyprus, Ministry of Finance, Statistics and Research Department. Statistical Abstract, 1960. Nicosia: Government Printing Office, 1962.

Includes statistics covering 1 1955-60) on population; migration; education; employment and unemployment; average weekly earnings and hours worked, by industry; and trade unions and membership.

INDIA

Employers' Federation of India. Gratuity Schemes and Methods of Payment of Dearness Allowance. Bombay: Commercial Printing Press, Ltd., 1961. (Monograph No. 2.) 30 pp.

TABLES

Data in the following tables were obtained largely from agencies of the countries concerned, as indicated by the source note accompanying each table. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has, in many cases, no information as to the accuracy of the data; they are supplied for such use as readers may make of them, bearing in mind this important limitation.

Table 1. Sweden: Population, by sex and urban and rural areas, 1953-62

(In thousands)

Year	Total	Female	Female	Urban areas	Rural areas
1953.....	7,150.6	3,562.5	3,588.1	3,445.8	3,704.8
1954.....	7,192.3	3,583.6	3,608.7	3,493.7	3,698.6
1955.....	7,234.7	3,605.0	3,629.7	3,544.1	3,690.6
1956.....	7,290.1	3,634.0	3,656.1	3,604.3	3,685.8
1957.....	7,339.0	3,659.9	3,679.1	3,665.7	3,673.3
1958.....	7,388.6	3,685.7	3,702.9	3,718.3	3,670.3
1959.....	7,429.7	3,706.0	3,723.7	3,777.2	3,652.5
1960.....	7,462.8	3,722.9	3,739.9	3,818.9	3,643.9
1961.....	7,498.0	3,740.2	3,757.8	3,865.8	3,632.2
1962.....	7,542.4	3,763.2	3,779.2	3,911.8	3,630.6

Source: Government of Sweden, Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Sweden, 1962, Stockholm, 1962, p. 9.

Table 2. Sweden: Employment, by sex and industry division, May 1961 and May 1962

(In thousands)

Industry division	May 1961			May 1962		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All divisions.....	3,582	2,349	1,233	3,645	2,334	1,311
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing.....	523	415	108	482	385	97
Mining and manufacturing.....	1,179	896	283	1,225	925	300
Construction.....	298	291	7	292	278	14
Commerce.....	551	277	274	582	286	296
Transportation.....	274	216	58	244	190	54
Services.....	757	254	503	813	264	549
Other.....	0	0	0	7	6	1

Note: Employment data are based upon labor force sample surveys.

Source: Based on Royal Labour Market Board data in unpublished report.

Table 3. Sweden: Employment of workers in mining and manufacturing, by industry group, 1957-62

(In thousands)

Industry group	Employment					
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 1/	1962 1/
Mining and manufacturing	671	661	665	698	717	712
Iron and metals	39	37	39	42	44	44
Engineering	117	117	119	129	135	137
Wood	59	58	57	60	60	59
Pulp, paper, and paper products	51	51	52	54	54	52
Textiles and clothing	83	78	78	80	79	77
Leather, furs, and rubber products	26	25	26	27	27	27
Foodstuffs	45	45	45	45	46	47
Other	251	250	249	261	272	269

1/ Estimate.

Note: The term "workers" is not defined in the original data, therefore it is not clear whether coverage includes salaried employees as well as wage earners.

Source: Government of Sweden, Central Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Digest of Swedish Statistics, No. 4, April 1963, p. 246.

Table 4. Sweden: Unemployment, number and rate annual average 1953-62, and monthly average January 1962-March 1963

Year	Unemployment				
	Number (average)	Rate (percent 1/)	Year and month	Number	Rate (percent 1/)
			1962 (average)	18,644	1.3
1953.....	27,189	2.8	January	29,560	2.1
1954.....	25,432	2.6	February	29,809	2.2
			March	27,692	2.0
1955.....	24,490	2.5	April	26,277	1.9
1956.....	19,120	1.7	May	18,331	1.3
			June	11,567	.8
1957.....	23,472	1.9	July	8,470	.6
1958.....	31,694	2.5	August	11,221	.8
			September	11,958	.9
1959.....	26,529	2.0	October	13,421	1.0
1960.....	18,884	1.4	November	16,839	1.2
			December	18,579	1.3
			1963		
			January	50,089	3.6
1961.....	16,611	1.2	February	35,036	(2/)
1962.....	18,644	1.3	March	27,599	(2/)

1/ The unemployment rate is derived from the number of unemployed members of trade union unemployment insurance funds. Trade union members number 1,900,000 out of a civilian labor force of 3,500,000. Approximately 1,400,000 trade union members are insured under trade union unemployment insurance programs.

2/ Not available.

Source: International Labour Office, Geneva, International Labour Review Statistical Supplement, June 1962, p. 30. Royal Labor Market Board. Labor Market Statistics, No. 4, 1963, p. 13.

Table 5. Sweden: Average hourly base pay and gross hourly earnings for adult male production workers in mining and manufacturing industry groups, 1961

(In crowns[1])

Industry group	Average hourly base pay	Gross hourly earnings, including supplements[2]
All groups	5.45	6.82
Mining	6.39	8.57
Metal and engineering	5.60	7.10
Quarrying and manufacturing of stone, clay and glass products	4.99	6.44
Wood, including furniture	4.91	6.11
Pulp and paper	5.48	6.69
Printing and allied groups	6.22	7.58
Food and manufacturing	5.13	6.15
Beverage and tobacco	5.19	6.35
Textile and clothing	4.87	5.82
Leather, fur, and rubber products	5.12	6.42
Chemical	5.54	6.55

1/ Official exchange rate; 1 crown=US$0.193.

2/ Includes pay for overtime and extra shift work, vacation, and holidays, and other supplements, except employer contributions for social security benefits.

Source: Government of Sweden. Social Welfare Board, Communication from the Section of Wage and Employment Statistics of the Social Welfare Board in Sweden, No. 47, Stockholm, December 15, 1962, p. 6.

Table 6. Sweden: Consumer price index, 1953-62 and January-February 1963

(1958=100)

Year and month	General index	Food	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing	Household furnishings	Other
Weights used in 1962.....	100.0	29.5	8.8	10.3	4.7	12.5	11.0	23.2
1953.....	84.2	84.0	71.3	77.9	79.1	98.4	94.8	83.2
1954.....	84.9	84.0	75.4	80.5	76.7	98.4	94.0	84.6
1955.....	87.4	88.3	77.2	83.2	79.8	96.0	94.8	86.6
1956.....	91.4	94.4	78.9	90.6	90.2	96.0	96.3	89.9
1957.....	95.4	96.3	88.9	94.0	99.4	97.6	99.3	95.3
1958.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1959.....	100.7	101.2	101.2	104.0	96.9	100.0	100.0	100.7
1960.....	104.6	107.4	104.7	106.7	93.9	104.8	104.4	104.0
1961.....	107.2	110.4	105.3	112.8	93.9	104.8	106.0	106.0
1962.....	111.8	119.6	109.4	112.8	94.4	108.0	110.4	110.7
1963:								
January.....	113.8	122.1	109.9	113.4	97.5	108.8	110.4	112.8
February.....	113.8	124.5	110.5	110.1	98.2	108.8	110.4	113.4

Source: Government of Sweden, Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Reports, March 25, 1963, Stockholm, p. 3.

Table 7. Sweden: Membership of major trade Union Federations, 1959-62 1/

Year	Total membership	Swedish Federation of Trade Unions	Central organization of salaried employees
1959.....	1,848,057	1,473,123	374,934
1960.....	1,879,261	1,485,735	393,526
1961.....	1,921,789	1,501,239	420,550
1962.....	2/ 1,972,563	1,522,563	2/ 450,000

1/ As of December 31 of each year.
2/ Provisional.

Note: Approximately 75,000 wage and salary earners are members of unions not affiliated with either the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions (LO) of the Central Organization of Salaried Employees (TCO).

Source: 1959 and 1960 data from the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions, LO, No. 4, April 1961, Stockholm, pp. 16 and 21. 1961 data from Government of Sweden, Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Sweden 1962, Stockholm, p. 201. 1962 data from United States Embassy, Stockholm.

Prefatory note

There is very little regularly reported official labor information available for Ecuador. The economically active population, at the time of the first population census in 1950, was unequally distributed, with 37 percent on the coast, 60 percent in the highlands, and 3 percent in the Oriente and the Galapagos Islands. Wages were about 40 percent higher on the coast in comparison with the highlands. By 1955, this gap had increased for workers covered by social security. In 1959, about 145,672 workers had social security coverage.

Table 1. Ecuador: Total and economically active population, selected years, by sex and age group

(Number in thousands)

Sex and age group	Total population		Economically active 1/	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1950 official census 2/	3,202.8	100.0	1,205.3	100.0
Male.....	1,594.8	49.8	886.9	73.6
Female.....	1,608.0	50.2	318.3	26.4
Under 12 years of age.....	1,137.6	35.5	—	—
12-19 years.....	539.6	16.8	228.1	18.9
20-39 years.....	908.6	28.4		
40-64 years.....	502.6	15.7	915.3	75.9
65 years and over.....	113.5	3.5	61.3	5.1
Unclassified.....	.9	(3/)	.5	(3/)
1955 midyear estimate.....	3,691.	—	(4/)	—
1960 midyear estimate.....	4,317.	—	1,654.	—
1961 midyear estimate.....	4,455.	—	1,701.2	—

1/ Economically active population covers persons 12 years of age and over having full- or part-time remumerative occupations, including members of the armed services, and excluding unemployed persons.

2/ First official census of population taken in Ecuador; excludes Jungle Indians.

3/ Less than 0.1 percent.

4/ Not available.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: 1950 data from Republic del Ecuador, Ministerio de Economia, Primer Censo de Poblacion del Ecuador 1950, Resumen de Caracteristicas, Volumen Unico, Quito 1960, pp. 15, 16, 184, and 185. Midyear population estimates 1955, 1960, and 1961 from Statistical Abstract of Latin America 1962, University of California, Los Angeles, Center of Latin American Studies, 1963, pp. 10 and 11; economically active 1960, p. 38. Economically active 1961 from International Labour Office, Yearbook of Labour Statistics 1961, Geneva, 1961, p. 27.

Table 2. Ecuador: Economically active population,[1] by employment status and industry division, 1950 and 1961[2]

(In thousands)

Industry division	Total		Employers and self-employed		Paid employees and workers		Unpaid family workers		Unclassified	
	1950	1961	1950	1961	1950	1961	1950	1961	1950	1961
All divisions....	1,205.3	1,701.2	423.0	596.7	635.9	898.5	99.1	139.9	42.2	66.2
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing.....	640.6	903.3	287.3	405.1	270.1	380.8	82.8	116.8	0.4	0.5
Mining and quarrying.....	5.0	6.8	1.0	1.4	3.9	5.3	.1	.1	(3/)	(3/)
Manufacturing.....	233.3	330.0	74.1	104.9	147.2	208.2	11.5	16.3	.4	.6
Construction.....	26.8	37.4	2.6	3.6	23.7	33.1	.2	.3	.3	.5
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services.....	1.3	3.4	(3/)	(3/)	1.3	3.4	—	—	—	—
Commerce.....	75.1	105.5	38.1	53.5	35.7	50.2	1.3	1.8	.1	.1
Transportation, Communications, and storage.....	27.4	39.1	6.0	8.6	21.1	30.2	.2	.3	(3/)	(3/)
Services.....	141.2	199.0	12.8	18.0	125.9	177.5	2.4	3.4	.1	.1
Unspecified.....	54.6	76.6	1.1	1.6	7.0	9.8	.6	.9	45.9	64.3

1/ See footnote 1, table 1.

2/ 1961 data represents official estimate.

3/ Less than 50 persons.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: International Labour Office, Yearbook of Labour Statistics 1961, Geneva, 1961, pp. 24-27.

Geneva, 1961, pp. 24-27.

Table 3. Ecuador: Economically active population,[1] by sex and industrial division, 1950

Industrial division	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	1,205,269	886,940	318,329	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing.....	640,579	552,062	88,517	53.2	62.3	27.8
Mining and quarrying.....	4,959	4,760	199	.4	.5	.1
Manufacturing.....	233,292	124,958	108,334	19.4	14.1	34.0
Construction.....	26,802	25,578	1,224	2.2	2.9	.4
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services.....	1,314	1,282	32	.1	.1	--
Commerce.....	75,125	49,467	25,658	6.2	5.6	8.1
Transportation, communications, and storage.....	27,373	25,985	1,388	2.3	2.9	.4
Services.....	141,218	65,525	75,693	11.7	7.4	23.8
Unspecified.....	54,607	37,323	17,284	4.5	4.2	5.4

1/ See footnote 1, table 1.

Source: Republica del Ecuador, Ministerio de Economia, Primer Censo de Poblacion del Ecuador 1950, Resumen de Caracteristicas, Volumen Unico, Quito, 1960, p. 187.

Table 4. Ecuador: Economically active population,[1] by sex and occupation, 1950

Occupation	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All occupations.....	1,205,269	886,940	318,329	100.0	73.6	26.4
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, lumbermen, and related workers.....	615,705	552,291	63,414	100.0	89.7	10.3
Nonfarm occupations, total...	532,906	293,764	239,142	100.0	55.1	44.9
White-collar workers.....	123,060	83,825	39,235	100.0	68.1	31.9
Professionals, technicians, and related workers.....	23,105	13,537	9,568	100.0	58.6	41.4
Managers, administrators, and officials.....	45,916	35,262	10,654	100.0	76.8	23.2
Office clerks and related workers.....	25,948	19,774	6,174	100.0	76.2	23.8
Sales and related workers.	28,091	15,252	12,839	100.0	54.3	45.7
Manual workers.....	327,001	184,402	142,599	100.0	56.4	43.6
Miners and quarry workers.	4,391	4,220	171	100.0	96.2	3.8
Operating transportation workers.....	14,100	14,041	59	100.0	99.6	.4
Artisans, production process, and related workers.....	284,004	143,893	140,111	100.0	50.7	49.3
Manual workers and day laborers, not elsewhere classified.....	24,506	22,248	2,258	100.0	90.8	9.2
Service and related workers.	82,845	25,537	57,308	100.0	30.8	69.2
Unspecified.....	56,658	40,885	15,773	100.0	72.1	27.9

1/ See footnote 1, table 1.

Source: Republica del Ecuador, Ministerio de Economia, Primer Censo de Poblacion del Ecuador 1950, Resumen de Caracteristicas, Volumen Unico, Quito, 1960, pp. 184-186.

Table 5. Ecuador: Weekly hours worked and paid in mining and manufacturing industries, 1959 1/

Industry	Weekly hours	
	Worked	Paid
Mining and quarrying.....	48	67
Manufacturing.....	47	60
Food.....	51	63
Textiles.....	53	70
Footwear and apparel.....	43	56
Transportation and equipment..	54	67

1/ Data are the latest available from Government sources, and are not clearly defined. Hours worked may include overtime, and hours paid may include weekend days off and paid vacations. According to the labor code, the standard workday and workweek are 8 hours, and 44 hours, respectively, except for underground mine work which is limited to 6 hours per day with a total workday for miners not to exceed 7 hours.

Note: Wage data for Ecuador are not available except for the limited industry rates reported on p. 30 in the July 1963 issue of Labor Developments Abroad.

Source: Republica del Ecuador, Min. de Economía, Estadísticas Sociales y del Trabajo, No. 86-91, Quito, July 1961, Tables 18 and 19, pp. 66-73.

Source: Republica del Ecuador, Ministerio de Economía, Primer Censo de Poblacion del Ecuador 1950, Resumen de Caracteristicas, Volumen Unico, Quito, 1960, pp. 184-186.

Table 6. Ecuador: Consumer price index for wage earners in Quito, 1956-1961 and January-June 1962

(1955=100)

Year	General index	Food	Housing	Apparel	Other
1956.....	95.0	91.2	99.9	99.8	101.9
1957.....	96.1	92.4	100.1	100.8	104.7
1958.....	97.4	94.0	101.8	100.5	107.0
1959.....	97.3	92.6	104.2	101.6	107.7
1960.....	98.8	93.3	106.0	106.0	108.7
1961.....	102.9	98.2	108.2	110.8	110.2
1962 (January-June)...	104.5	99.0	110.3	114.3	112.5

Source: Pan American Union, Department of Statistics, Consumer Price Indexes of the American Nations, 1955-June 1962, No. 11, Washington, D.C., 1962, p. 11.

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